

HIS MAIESTIES
Declaration to all His Subjects of
His KINGDOM of
SCOTLAND,

Vpon occasion of a Printed Paper, Entiled,
The Declaration of the Kingdom of
SCOTLAND, concerning the pre-
sent Expedition into ENGLAND, &c.

WITH
His MAJESTIES Message to the
Lords of His Privy-Councel of *Scotland,*
in December 1642. •

AND
The severall Papers presented to His MAJESTY by
the SCOTCH Committee at OXFORD
in February last,

WITH
His MAJESTIES severall Answers thereunto.

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H I S M A I E S T I E S

Declaration to all His Subjects of

His Kingdome of S C O T L A N D,

V P O N

Occasion of a Printed Paper,

E N T I T L E D,

The Declaration of the Kingdome of

S C O T L A N D, *concerning the present*

Expedition into E N G L A N D, &c.



T is now, Wee suppose, knowne to the Christian World, and will bee knowne to after Ages, with what Princely Grace, and Fatherly indulgence We have demeaned Our Selfe to that Our Native Kingdome of *Scotland*, since Our first comming to that Crowne; How without insisting on those Actions and Circumstances which might have diverted Our Inclination and Affection from them, We complied with that wonderfull freedome and benignity

ty with our Subjects there, that there was nothing within their own heares desire, towards a compleat happinesse within that Kingdome, which We did not estate them in; And that no accidents or absence of Ours might lessen and abate the continuance thereof, We granted them such unusuall Immunities, and Priviledges, that We had reason to expect, as We had made them objects of such excelsse of Bounty and Affection from Vs, so they would make themselves examples of eminent gratitude and duty to Vs; and that whensoever Our Safety Honour and Interest, (which they are so much obliged to defend, by their duty of allegiance, by the Laws of that Kingdome, by their many and often reiterated oathes & promises, and particularly, their Nationall Covenant) should be in danger, that they would as one Man, obliged by the Lawes of God and Man, apply themselves to Our succour and defence. And therefore We cannot beleve (howsoever the subtilty and industry of some seditious persons, conscious of so much disloyalty to Vs, that they cannot forgive themselves, endeavours to poyson the hearts and affections of that Our People towards Us, by false and malicious misinformations) that that our Native Kingdome, will suffer it selfe to be so transported from its naturall Duty and Allegiance, as must make it odious to the present, and infamous to all succeeding Ages.

VWhen we were first driven from our City of *Westminster*, by those Tumults (of which we have so oft complained, and which indeed were the seed-plots of this desperate Rebellion, that hath now spread it selfe over the whole Kingdome,) and forced to retire to our City of *Torke* for safety, we took great care so to informe

forme our Kindome of Scotland of all particulars of our Condition, that they might not, through the esteem of the name of two Houses of Parliament (by whom the injuries offered to Us seemed to be done) be apt to misinterpret our sufferings; of the which our Privy Councell of our Native Kingdome, being solemnly convened, was so sensible, that they directed the Lord Lowden our Chancellor (whom they sent then into this our Kingdome) in their names, to desire the Houses of Parliament here, *to leave no faire and good means unassayed to induce Vs to returne to them, especially in the tender care of Our Royall Person, and of Our Princely Greatnesse, and to testify their tender and high respect of Our Person, by suppressing all tumultuous wayes, which might endanger or offend Vs; and that, what they did for the Peace and security of the Kingdome, might bee done in such a faire and respective way, as might leave no occasion to any to alleadge, that they were lesse tender and carefull of our Princely Greatnesse and Majesty, then of their own Liberties. This being first performed, would afford just grounds to the Councell of Scotland, to become earnest and humble suitors to Vs, that Wee would be pleased to returne to Our Parliament, without which, that Councell would have small hope to perswade Vs to returne.* Which counsell of theirs, if it had been followed, had prevented all these Calamities which have since befallen this unhappy Kingdome; but instead thereof, our Townes and Navy were taken from Us, and a desperate Army raised to destroy Us, which we had reason to expect, would rather have inflamed the hearts of our good Subjects of that Kingdome, with Anger and Indignation against them, then united them in

a League and Covenant of disobedience and undutifullnesse against Vs, who have omitted nothing on Our part which can become a Gracious King towards His People, or a loving Father towards His Children.

Shortly after our first Battell with the Rebels, We were informed that the seditious Persons, who had raised and continued this Rebellion, had the impudence by some publick Declaration, not only to justifie their Treason to our Subjects of *Scotland*, but to invite and require the Assistance of that our Native Kingdome, to their bringing in an Army into this; and thereupon (that nothing might be wanting on our part) in the Moneth of *December*, We dispatched an Expreffe to the Lords of our Privy Councell of that Kingdome, that they might not be surprized with any false Intelligence, to the weakening their duty & inclination to our service, and by our Letter (the which We againe publish with this our Declaration) We took notice of that overture made to them by those who styled themselves the two Houses of Parliament, and acquainted them at large what and how few those ill Persons were, so farre from being the two Houses, that they were not the tenth part of the one, or the fifth part of the other, those few desperate seditious Persons, having with the assistance of that Rebelligious City of *London*, driven the rest from that Councel, because they would not concurre with them in their traiterous Designes: with all these particulars of their Insolency & Rebellion, and our sufferings, that they could not but be satisfied of the truth of both, which then were so satisfactory, that the same was immediatly ordained to be printed and published. And therefore We cannot believe this Declaration, which denounceth Warre, and threa-

threatens a present Expedition into this our Kingdome of *England*, in the behalfe of those who, by the knowne Lawes of this Land, are guilty of Rebellion and Treason, can proceed from the consent of that our Native Kingdome, but is contrived by those, who, having from the beginning concurred and cooperated with the Promoters of the Rebellion here, desire to come in now, and be sharers in the Harvest and spoyle, though accompanied with the confusion and desolation of both Nations.

That Declaration tells Us, *That Our Kingdome of Scotland, hath been ready by all good meanes from the beginning to quench this unnaturall fire, and that to that purpose, application hath been made to Vs by Our Councell there, which proving ineffectuall, Commissioners were sent from thence to Vs to make offer of their Mediation and Nationall Intercession, which after long attendance was utterly refused and rejected by Vs.* We are not apt to suspect the Duty and Affection of that our Native Kingdome, (which We have so highly merited) but We are confident, there are many seditious persons within that Kingdom, who have been so farre from using meanes to quench this unnaturall fire, that they alwayes powred in oyle, and administred supplies for the inflaming it, and that if the Kindlers of it here had not from the beginning received assurance of Ayd and assistance from thence, it had either never been kindled in this Kingdome, or been soon extinguished. It is true, that about *February or March last*, the Earle of *Lowden* and Mr *Henderfon* (Persons very unlike to promote Peace) with two more, attended Vs as Commissioners from that Kingdome, and offered in the name of that our Kingdome to interpose as Mediators, to compose the unhappy differences

rences here, declaring, That they conceived themselves intituled to such a power of Mediation by the late Act of Pacification; the which when We had carefully perused with the advice of Our Privy Councill, and found that it gave them not the least Title or Capacity to that purpose, and finding as well by their owne Expressions, as by their Commission and Instructions, that they did upon the matter, take upon them to be Vmpires and Arbitrators of the Quarrell, and to perswade Us to Consent to the alteration of the Lawes of the Kingdom, and to yeeld to the most unreasonable Propositions which had been made to Us, and to which neither Our own Conscience, or the publique Interest of the Kingdome would suffer Us to Consent. We refused to admit them in that capacity, wel remembering the great Caution, which had been used by themselves in the preamble to the Act of Pacification, least that Our Native Kingdome *might seem to acknowledge any dependency upon Our Parliament of England, or make them Iudges to them and their Lawes, or any thing that might import the smallest prejudice to their Liberties,* and therefore conceiving Our good Subjects of this Kingdome would be equally tender and sensible, if We should admit them as Medlers, Interposers, and Vmpires for the alteration of the long and happily established Government of this Kingdome. What passed between Us and those Commissioners, the same being solemnly debated at Our Councill-Board (where there was neither Prelate or Papist, though that Declaration presumes to impute Our Resolution to such Advice) We have likewise herewith published to the World, in which the just Reasons will appeare, why We were not willing then to call a Parliament in *Scotland*, which was absolutely

absolutely and solely in our power to grant or refuse.

The Commissioners being returned from *Oxford* without successe, (as that Declaration saies) that is, without having perswaded Vs to doe that, which We could not, or ought not to doe, it was thought fit by those, who would not suffer themselves to be at peace, whilst their Neighbours are in Warre, since We had refused to call a Parliament, which by the Law VVe might refuse, (and for calling whereof, there was no necessary causes represented to Vs) to call a Convention of the Estates, which they have not the least lawfull power to doe, that is, of themselves without and against Our Consent: upon the matter, to summon a Parliament; And to that purpose issued out VVarrants in Our Name throughout the Kingdom, to summon such a Convention, which is no sooner met, then a Resolution was made, and a Covenant taken by force of Armes, without respect of persons to make an alteration of the Lawes and Government of this Kingdome, without care or respect of their Nationall Covenant, which obliges them to defend Our Person and Honour, not only in preservation of Religion, but in all cases which may concerne Our Honour and Greatnesse, and not to attempt any thing that may tend to the diminution of Our Greatnesse, and contrary to the Act of Pacification so solemnely made between the two Kingdomes, by which it is provided, That the Kingdom of *Scotland* shall not denounce or make VVar against the Kingdom of *England* or *Ireland*, without consent of the Parliament of *Scotland*, the same being undertaken for the Kingdome of *England*, and in case any of the Subjects of either of the Kingdoms, shall rise in Armes, or make warre against any other of the Kingdomes and Subjects thereof, with-

out consent of the Parliament of that Kingdome, where-
 of they are Subjects, or upon which they doe depend,
 that they shall be held and reputed as Traitors to the
 States of which they are Subjects. And both the King-
 domes in the cases aforesaid, are bound to concur in the
 repressing of those, that shall happen to arise in Armes, or
 make Warre without the consent of their owne Parlia-
 ment. Whosoever then hath any sense of Piety & Reli-
 gion, of the account he must one day make for Perjury
 and Oath-breaking, whosoever values the Peace & Vni-
 ty between the two Nations, and desires to preserve the
 Treaty of Pacification inviolable, for the happinesse and
 security of both Kingdomes, must look upon the Au-
 thors of this Designe, of an Expedition into *England*, as
 the most desperate Incendiaries, which they are bound to
 bring to condigne punishment; and whosoever shall suf-
 fer themselves to be misled by them into any Action of
 undutifulnesse and disloyalty, are not guilty of lesse then
 the breach of their Nationall Covenant, and as much as
 in them lies, have dissolved the Peace so deliberately and
 solemnely made between the two Kingdomes.

How vigilant and carefull these men are like to be for
 Our safety, Honour and Greatnesse, (termes so often used
 by them, and by which they so grossely impose upon Our
 People,) is by this time evident to the World. If to as-
 sault Our Person with Rebellious Armes, to take away
 Our Forts, and Navy from Vs, to deny Vs Our Nega-
 tive Voice, be for Our safety, Honour, and Greatnesse,
 these Men have reason to proceed in their intended Ex-
 pedition, and assist those who have done all this. But their
 great Quarrell, they say, is for Religion, which they will
 needs suppose to be in danger in this Kingdome, where
 if

if it shall be suppressed, their's in *Scotland* is like to be assaulted, of which the Cessation with the Rebels in *Ireland*, gives them some occasion of feare. We find little (somewhat there is) in this Declaration of Our favouring Papists, that scandall is so groundlesse, so without colour, that Our Subjects of *Scotland* (even the worst) can hardly be misled by it. They well know how readily We consented to all Lawes proposed by them, for the securing of Religion in *Scotland*, and how religiously We have observed those Lawes. 'Tis the Prelacy they are troubled with, that is, the Government of the Church of *England* established by Law, which 'tis no more in Our Power to alter, if We were inclined to it, then to restore or set up Episcopacy in the Church of *Scotland*, the same being only to be done by Lawes regularly and orderly digested, neither can any man imagine, that the Religion of *Scotland* is more in danger by preserving the Discipline so long settled, & happily enjoyed in *England*, then the Peace and Liberty of that Kingdome is in danger by Lawes and Civill customes of this, which so much differ from those of the other. If in truth there be any feare of Religion in these men, We have often, and doe againe, from Our Soule professe to all the World, that no Person alive, of what quality soever, ever took the defence and advancement of the true Reformed Protestant Religion more to heart then We have, and shall alwayes doe: and as We alwayes concurred in any Proposition, made to Vs concerning it, by Our Houses of Parliament, during the time that those Councells were preserved within any bounds of sobriety and duty; so when it shall please God so farre to restore Peace to this miserable Kingdome, that there may be such a Conven-

tion in Parliament, as is suitable to the Dignity and Freedom thereof, there shall be no Overture made to Vs for the Advancement and Propagation of the true reformed Protestant Religion, to which We will not with great joy and gladnesse contribute our best and utmost Assistance.

Concerning the Cessation in *Ireland*, maliciously instanced in this Declaration, as a designe upon Religion, We need say no more then We have done in a discourse published of that Argument, by which and the severall testimonies published from that Kingdome, it is evident to all the World, in what condition our affaires stood there, and by whose default they were brought into such a condition, and how necessary this Cessation was, even to the being of that Kingdome. When that Rebellion first brake out, We were in Our Kingdome of *Scotland*, which can beare Vs witnesse, how solicitous We were to prevent the growth thereof, both by preparing Remedies in that, and proposing Remedies to this Kingdome, which if they had been as seasonably applyed, would have prevented much of that blood and desolation which hath been since the portion of that miserable Kingdome. VVhat opinion our Subjects of *Scotland* had of our affection, and care of that our people, appears by the expression in the Act of Councell at *Edinburgh*, the 22^d of *Aprill*, upon notice from Vs, of our intention to goe in Person into *Ireland* against the Rebels, then which, that Act saies, there could be no greater demonstration of Princely care and courage, though at the same time, the two Houses here declared, That our Journey thither would make way to the execution of the bloody designe of the Papists, to root out, and destroy the Reformed Religion

ligion; so different then was the understanding, Duty, and Language of those who are since reconciled by this new Covenant.

Having now said all this to satisfy such of that our Native Kingdome, who by the skill, malice, and Industry of their seducers, have been misled to a misunderstanding of Vs and our good cause, and having used our utmost endeavours, and being still ready to give any other testimony and security can be devised, to our good Subjects of both Kingdoms, that as we have been compelled for the defence of our Person, our Children, and our Crowne, for the Religion, Lawes, and Liberties of this Kingdome, for the maintenance of the Priviledges and being of Parliaments, (which we shall always hold in high value and estimation) so we shall use and imploy those Armes to no other end then the security of all those, and shall never suffer our selfe to be tempted by any successe or Victory which God shall blesse Us with, to infringe the Lawes of this, or violate the Lawes of our other Kingdome; we being ready to acknowledge, that the Ayde and supplies, we have received for the passing through the great difficulties and streights we were reduced to, have been principally from those persons whose Zeale & Affection to the Religion and Lawes established, are too eminent to suffer themselves to be made Instruments of Tyranny and Injustice. VVe must, in the behalfe of our own Honour, and the publique justice of that our native Kingdome, Declare to all the world, that the calling the Convention of Estates, without our warrant or consent, was without any colour of Law or Right, and contrary to the constitution and fundamentall Lawes of that our Kingdome,

and that all Proclamations, Summons, and Warrants to that purpose, and all Acts, Edicts, and Resolutions thereby or thereupon are, and were actually Null, void, and of none effect; and that Our good Subjects of that Kingdome are in no degree bound or obliged thereby; particularly, that the two Proclamations published in Our Name, and given under Our Signet at *Edinburgh*, (as is pretended) the one the 15th day of *August* last, for the raising a great summe of Mony, for the maintenance of an Army; the other the 18th of the same Moneth', to require all Our Subjects within that Our Kingdome, from sixteen years to sixty, to be ready with Armes and all Warlike provision, at forty eight houres warning, to March, as they shall be directed, are both against Our expresse consent, and without any lawfull Authority, and containe in them, matters of Treason and Rebellion; and therefore We require all Our loving Subjects of that Our Native Kingdom, upon their Allegiance, and as they would avoid the haynous Crimes of Treason and Rebellion, that they yeeld no obedience, or give no countenance to the said Proclamations, or any other of the same nature, published without Our consent. And if after all this, the power of these mischievous Persons (whom the Conscience of their guilt hurries on to despair) proves so great, as to perswade Our Subjects of that Kingdom, undisturbed, and unprovoked, as themselves confesse, wantonly to throw away that blessed calme and Peace, which they now doe, and may, if they please, alwaies enjoy, and to invade this Kingdome already infested with Traiterous and Rebellious Armes, they must not wonder if We leave no means unattempted, to suppress and punish such odious ingratitude and Treason:

since

since no Subject of that Our native Kingdome, can in
 this quarrell engage himselfe against Vs, without being
 a hater of his Brethren, against Christian and common
 Charity, a hater of himselfe and his Posterity, against the
 Law and light of his owne Conscience, a hater of the
 King and His Kingdome, against Loyalty and common
 duty, and a hater of God, against all Religion and Peace.
 And We doubt not but the Spirits of all true English
 men, will rise with that Anger and Indignation at this un-
 heard of Insolence, where there is nothing pretended but
 a Resolution to give and impose new Lawes upon them,
 that they will be united as one man, to oppose the Pride
 and Tyranny of this Invasiō. And that they will easily
 conclude, that neither Conscience or Brotherly affection
 engages them from their own Peace and quiet in this un-
 godly errand, but a hope and resolution to make a con-
 quest by the help of their civill dissensions, and to inha-
 bite their most fruitfull and pleasant places, for that the
 same kindnesse will carry them out which brings them
 in, cannot be imagined by any sober understanding. In a
 word, if the finnes of both Nations have prepared a
 Iudgement from heaven, that they are to be drowned
 and confounded in each others blood, what portion so-
 ever We shall have in the calamity, God and Man will
 beare Vs witnesse, that We have not been wanting
 in Our duty to prevent all the following
 misery and desolation.



H I S M A I E S T I E S
M E S S A G E to the Lords of His
Privy-Councell of *Scotland*,

Decemb. 6. 1642.



Right Trusty and Right welbeloved Councellors and Counsellors, and Right Trusty and welbeloved Counsellors, We greet you well. VVe have lately seen a Paper presented to Us by the Earle of *Lynsey*, as a Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of *England*, of the 7. of *Novem^rer*, to Our Subjects of Our *Kingdome* of *Scotland*; which, after many high taxes of Us and Our Government, very earnestly invites, and in a manner challenges Assistance, from that our Native Kingdom, of Men and Armes for making a war against Us, making a claime to that Assistance, by virtue of the late Act of Pacification, to the which (out of our desire to make a perpetuall union between our two Kingdoms, for the happinesse of both, and by it the more firmly to establish our own greatnesse and just power,) we cheerfully consented.

As VVe are at Our soule afflicted, that it hath been in the power of any factious, ambitious, and malicious persons, so farre to possesse the hearts of many of Our
Subjects

Subjects of *England*, as to raise this miserable Distemper and Distraction in this Kingdom, against all Our real Actions & Endeavours to the contrary; so We are glad, that this rage and fury hath so farre transported them, that they apply themselves in so grosse a manner to Our Subjects of *Scotland*, whose experience of our Religion, Justice, and Love of our People, will not suffer them to beleieve those horrid Scandalls laid upon Us; and their Affection, Loyalty, and Jealousie of our Honour, will disdain to be made Instruments to oppresse their Native Sovereigne, by assisting an odious Rebellion.

We have from time to time acquainted our Subjects of that Kingdome with the Accidents and Circumstances which have disquieted this: how (after all the Acts of Justice, Grace, and Favour performed on our part, which were, or could be desired to make a people compleatly happy,) We were driven by the force and violence of rude, and tumultuous Assemblies, from our City of *London*, and our two Houses of Parliament. How attempts have been made to impose Lawes upon our Subjects without our Consent, contrary to the Foundation, and Constitution of this Kingdome. How our Forts, Goods, and Navy were seized and taken from Us by force, and imployed against Vs: our Revenue and ordinary subsistence wrested from Us. How We have been pursued with scandalous, & reproachfull language, bold, false, and seditious Pasquills, and Libells publicly allowed against Us; and been told that We might, without want of modesty and Duty, be Deposed. How after all this (before any Force raised by Us) an Army was raised, and a Generall appointed to lead that Army against Us, with a Commission to Kill, Slay, and destroy all such

who should be faithfull to Vs. That when We had been by these meanes compelled with the assistance of our good Subjects, to raise an Army for our necessary Defence, We sent divers gracious Messages, earnestly desiring that the Calamities and Miseries of a Civill Warre might be prevented by a Treaty, and so We might know the grounds of this misunderstanding. How We were absolutely refused to be treated with: and how at last the Army (raised, as was pretended, for the defence of our Person) was brought into the Field against Vs, gave Vs Battell, and (though it pleased God to give Vs the Victory) destroyed many of Our good Subjects, with as imminent danger to our own Person and our Children, as the skill and malice of desperate Rebels could contrive: of all which and the other Indignities which have been offer'd Vs, we doubt not the Duty and Affection of our *Scottish* Subjects will have so just a resentment, that they will expresse to the VWorld the sense they have of our sufferings. And our good Subjectes of *Scotland* are not, VVe hope, so great Strangers to the Affaires of this Kingdome, to beleieve that this Misfortune and Distraction is begot and brought upon Vs by our two Houses of Parliament: (though in truth no unwarrantable Action against the Law can be justified even by that Authority.) They well know how the Members of both Houses have been driven thence, insomuch that of above five hundred Members of the House of Commons, there are not now there above eighty, and of above one hundred of the House of Peeres, not above fifteen or sixteen. All which are so awed by the multitude of Anabaptists, Brownists, and other Persons, desperate and decayed in their Fortunes, in and about the City of *London*, that in
truth

truth their Consultations have not the freedom and Priviledge which belong to Parliaments.

Concerning any Commissions granted by Us to Papists to raise Forces, We must refer Our good Subjects to a Declaration lately set forth by Vs upon the occasion of that Scandall, which We send together with this: and for Our own true and zealous Affection to the Protestant Religion, (the Advancement whereof Our Soul desires) We can give no other Instances, then Our constant practice, on which malice it selfe can lay no blemish; and those many Protestations We have made in the sight of Almighty God, to whom We know We shall be deerly accomprable, if We faile in the observation.

For that scandalous imputation of Our Intention of bringing in Forraigne Forces, as the same is raised without the least colour or shadow of reason, and solemnly disavowed by Vs in many of our Declarations; so there cannot be a cleerer Argument to our Subjects of *Scotland* that We have no such thought, then that We have hitherto foreborne to require the Assistance of that our native Kingdome, from whose Obedience, Duty, and Affection We should confidently expect it, if We thought our own Strength here too weake to preserve Vs; and of whose Courage, and Loyalty We shall look to make use, before We shall think of any Forraigne Aide to succour Vs. And We know no reasonable or understanding man can suppose our good Subjects of *Scotland* are obliged, or enabled by the late Act of Parliament in both Kingdomes, to obey the Invitation which is made to them by this pretended Declaration; when it is so evidently provided for by that Act, That as the Kingdome

of *England* shall not make warre against the Kingdom of *Scotland*, without consent of the Parliament of *England*, so the Kingdom of *Scotland* shall not make Warre against the Kingdom of *England*, without the consent of the Parliament of *Scotland*: and when they have alwaies declared themselves so carefull of Our Honour, Safety, and just Rights which now undergoe so great violation.

This We have thought fit to say upon occasion of this late Declaration, and doe commend it to you the Lords of Our Privy Councell of Our Kingdom of *Scotland*, to be communicated and published to all Our loving Subjects there, and if the grave Counsell and Advice, which you derived hither by your Act of the 22. of *April* last, had been followed here, in a tender care of Our Royall Person, and of Our Princely Greatnesse and Authority, then would not this face of Confusion have appeared, which now threatens this Kingdom. And therefore We require you to use your utmost endeavours to informe Our Subjects of that Our Kingdom, of the truth of Our Condition, and that you suffer not the Scandalls and imputations laid upon Us, by the malice and Treason of some men, to make any impression in the minds of Our People, to the lessening or corrupting their Affection and Loyalty to Us; but that you assure them the hardnesse We now undergoe, and the Armes We have been compelled to take up, are for the defence of Our Person, and Safety of Our Life, for the maintenance of the true Protestant Religion, for the preservation of the Lawes, Liberties, and Constitution of this Kingdom, and for the just Priviledges of Parliament: and We look no longer for the blessing of Heaven, then We endeavour the defence

(19)

defence and Advancement of all these: and We doubt
not a dutifull Concurrence in our Subjects of *Scotland*,
in the care of Our Honour and just Rights, will draw
downe a blessing upon that Nation too.

Given at Our Court at OXFORD, the sixth day of
December. 1642.

C 3

The

2. Scot.

The severall Papers presented to His
 MAJESTY by the *Scotch* Committee
 at OXFORD in *February* last,
 WITH

HIS MAJESTIES *severall Answers thereunto.*



Ince We, Your Majesties most humble and Loyall Subjects, are come into this Kingdome upon a safe Conduct from Your Majesty, and Your Houses of Parliament, in name of the Commissioners, for conserving of the Peace between the two Kingdoms, to offer our best endeavours for removing the unhappy differences betwixt Your Majesty and Your Houses of Parliament, in such a way as may serve most for the good of Religion, Your Majesties Honour, and Peace of Your Kingdoms; And according to our duty, have made our first addresse to Your Majesty. It is our humble desire, That Your Majesty in Your Royall goodnesse and inclination to Peace, may be pleased so farre to approve our Intentions, and accept of our mediation, that we may be allowed by Your Majesty, to goe to the Houses of Parliament for their approbation thereof; that thereafter we may in all humility propone to Your Majesty, and them, the particular desires and overtures committed unto us, and conducing to so good ends.

OXFORD 23. *February*

1643.

St SCOT.

la. Prymrose.

His

His MAJESTIES Answer.

WE have considered of your proposition, and the Commission by which you are authorized to come hither from the Commissioners, for conserving of the Peace between both Kingdoms; Wee have likewise duely and carefully examined and weighed the Act of Pacification between our two Kingdoms, and upon which you seem to ground your Commission, and to hold your selves Warranted, and Obligated to contribute your utmost endeavours for unity of Religion, and Vniformity of Church Government within all Our Dominions, and for removall of the differences between Vs and Our two Houses of Parliament. There is nothing concluded in that Treaty by that Act, which We shall not with all solemnity and constancy alwayes observe, and hope it will be the care of all Our loving Subjects of both Nations, precisely to doe so too, that the Peace may be perpetually kept between them. Neither is there any means we would not use to remove these unhappy differences between Our two Houses of Parliament and Vs, as We have done to prevent them. But We doe not yet understand that you, or the Commissioners for conserving of the Peace between both Kingdoms are Warranted and obliged by that Act to interpose in these affaires and differences in Our Kingdome of *England*; And therefore We cannot in a businesse which so much concernes the honour and interest of the Nation, admit you under that Capacity, or consent, that you goe so qualified to Our two Houses of Parliament for such a mediation, untill you shall make it appeare to

Vs

Vs, upon what branch of that Act this warrant and obligation of yours, and of them that sent you, is founded.

The Reply of the Scotch Committee.

AS Your Majesties Christian and Royall inclination to Peace, many times before, and now againe manifested in your Majesties constant profession, to use all meanes for removing the unhappy differences betwixt Your Majesty, and Your two Houses of Parliament, did before our coming hither, make us hopefull of good successe in our Employment, so did we conceive from Your Majesties safe Conduct granted unto us, that at our coming, our Commission for that end, would have been unquestionable, and our humble endeavours and mediation, acceptable to Your Majesty.

The grounds upon which it may appeare, that the Commissioners for conserving the Peace, did finde themselves warranted and obliged to interpose in these affaires and differences, are at length exprest in their Letter to your Majesty, and in their Declaration to the Houses of Parliament; whereupon the safe Conduct were granted; which were no other, but the duty they owe to God Almighty, by their Nationall Oath, to Your Majesty their Sovereign Lord, by their Allegiance, and greatest Native interest in the safety of your Royall Person and Greatnesse, to the Kingdome of *England*, by the publique Faith and Fraternity, and to their owne native Country, your Majesties Kingdome of *Scotland*, by nature, and by the trust reposed in them by Your Majesty and Your Parliament; unto which they could not be answerable, if they should not use their best endeavours, for removing those differences, betweene Your Majesty and Your Houses of Parliament; as reflexing upon that Kingdome, and evidently tending to the disturbance of the Common Peace of the two Kingdomes; knowing assuredly, that if the Parliament had beene sitting, they would have taken this, as a matter of greatest necessity and concernement, before all other things, to their

their most serious consideration. A speciall obligation and warrant of this desire and duty of our mediation, doth also arise from the Answer, which your Majesty, and your Houses of Parliament, did give unto the Eight demand in the Treaty of Pacification, concerning unity of Religion, which was not only propounded as a principall meane for conserving of Peace betwixt the two Kingdomes, and hath been a ground to the Commissioners for conserving of the Peace, to insist in the same desires to your Majesty, as a principall meane of Peace; but also of divers Petitions to your Majesty from the generall Assembly, and the Commissioners thereof, and of your Majesties Answers to them; of Declarations from them to the two Houses of Parliament, and from the two Houses of Parliament to them, and of divers Letters to your Majesty & Declarations to the Houses of Parliament, from the Lords of privy Councell for unity of Religion and uniformity of Kyrke Government, as promising peace, prosperity, and all sorts of blessings to both Kingdomes. Upon these and the like grounds, did the Commissioners for conserving the Peace, seconded with the approbation of the Lords of Councell, and with the joynt desires of the Commissioners of the generall Assembly, finde themselves warranted and obliged to use all good meanes, and to contribute their utmost endeavours for that unity of Religion, and uniformity of Kirke government in all your Majesties Dominions, and for removing the differences betwixt your Majesty, and your Houses of Parliament, and for these so much wished for ends, have sent us, of their owne number, your Majesties most humble and faithfull Subjects, who would esteeme it our greatest happinesse on Earth to have the honour to be Instruments in so good a work. And now doe againe in all humility and faithfulnessse, according to our Commission, after our service and best endeavours to your Majesty, and desire to be permitted by your Majesty to goe to the Houses of Parliament, that we may without longer delay, acquit our selves in the trust committed unto us.

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His MAJESTIES Answer.

WE have made no profession, or used no expressions of Our Intentions to Peace, which Our Actions have not, and shall alwayes make good: God and the World will bear Us witnesse, We have omitted no possible meanes, Our understanding could suggest to Us, to remove those unhappy Differences. But how Our safe Conduct, which is onely a safe Admission of you into this Kingdome, should conferre a Capacity upon you, or qualifie you in a Condition the Law hath not given you, We cannot understand, Our safe-guard shall by no meanes be violated, though We cannot admit the Authority and Obligation, you pretend to by your Commission.

As We shall to Our utmost Power, maintain and Defend the Lawes of that Our Native Kingdome, in that Kingdome, so we have been, and shall be more punctually carefull not to doe, or (to Our Power) to suffer any thing to be done in this, which may reflex upon that our Kingdome, or tend to the disturbance of the Common Peace of our two Kingdomes, and so may have any ground of inviting any such Mediation to Us; but we conceive, there is more ground for those, who sent you, as Conservators of the Articles of Treaty, to think themselves sufficiently authorized to take notice of, and resent the Declaration of our two Houses of Parliament, inviting our Subjects of that Nation to assist against Us, as being a desire directly contrary to the Articles of the Treaty, and which doth really and evidently tend to the Common disturbance of the Peace between the two
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Kingdomes, and so within the proper bounds of their Commission and Trust.

We have againe deliberately considered of the Answer of the Eight Demand in the Treaty of Pacification, concerning unity of Religion and uniformity of Church Government, and cannot find in that Answer the least obligation or warrant of this desire of yours, in the point of Mediation, the Answer of Us and Our two Houses of Parliament here, to that desire being this, *That We did approve of the Affection of Our Subjects of Scotland, in their desire of having a Conformity of Church Government between the two Nations.* And as the Parliament had already taken into Consideration, the Reformation of Church Government, so they would proceed therein in due time; as should best conduce to the glory of God, and Peace of the Church, and of both Kingdomes; but that this Reformation should be, by abolishing the Order of Bishops out of this Kingdome, or that the Conservators of the Articles of Treaty should intermeddle in the time or Circumstances of such a Reformation, which cannot be judged without the knowledge of the Lawes and Policy of this Kingdome, is not so much as implied by any words in that Answer, or in the whole Act of Pacification. And the Act of Parliament of our Kingdom of *Scotland*, which authorizeth the Commissioners for conserving of the Articles of the Treaty, (which is the style of the Commissioners from whom you are sent, and who have all their Authority by vertue of that Act) gives them power only, betwixt the sitting of the Parliaments to convene amongst themselves, or with such as shall be chosen by Vs, and Our Parliament of *England*, and to endeavour by all lawfull meanes, for preserving

and keeping the said Articles of Peace, concluded in the said Treaty allanerly, and not otherwise, declaring that the power of this Commission shall be restrained to the Articles of Peace, concluded in the said Treaty, so that those Commissioners have not the least Title or Authority to interpose in matters of difference within the Kingdome of *England*, but only where the Peace & Articles, concluded between the two Kingdoms, are violated. And if neither of those Acts of Parliament, give the least Colour or Authority to those Commissioners (as apparently they doe not) to undertake a Mediation in the unhappy differences of this Kingdome, you will find no other Title to it by your Nationall oath, by Nature, and by your publique Faith and Fraternity, then any other of our good Subjects of that our Native Kingdom of *Scotland*, or indeed of either of our other kindomes, may challenge to themselves: and whether that can be a capacity of Mediation, between Us and both our Houses of Parliament, (when under pretence of their Commands, Armes are taken up against Us, and endeavours have been used to destroy Us and our Children) your selves will easily judge. Neither hath any Consent been given by Us to it in our Answers to any Letters from the Commissioners of that our kingdome of *Scotland*, (what desires or intimations have been in their Letters to Us, or in their Declarations to both Houses of Parliament, is not materiall) which is acknowledged in their Letter to our Secretary of *Scotland*, in which, they say, they cannot perceive a cleare Approbation from Us of their sending and mediation. Neither can wee by any meanes admit, that the Commissioners of *Scotland*, for conserving the Articles of Treaty, or the Lords of our
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Council of that Kingdome, or the Commissioners of the General Assembly there, are in any degree warranted or obliged to intermeddle in the Religion, and Church Government of this Kingdome; which is so intermixed with the Civil Government, that the same cannot be understood by them.

And for these Reasons, and those formerly given by Vs, We must insist upon Our former Answer to your Proposition.

The *Scotch* Committee.

IF Your Majesties Native Kingdome of *Scotland* could in conscience of their duty to God, of Loyalty to Your Majesty, of providing for their owne safety, and of Charity to their Brethren of *England*, have sitten still as Idle beholders of the present combustion and calamities, it might have beene accounted a presumption or officiousnesse to offer to interpose and meddle in matters wherein they were not specially concerned, but that manifold and undeclinable necessity, did constrain the Commissioners, for conserving the Peace betwixt the two Kingdomes (who by reason of the trust reposed in them by Your Majesty, and the late Parliament, and of the universall expectation of that Kingdome; were in duty most concerned to bestirre themselves in matters of that kind) to offer in all humility and love, their best service and endeavours, to Your Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament, for a desirable and blessed Pacification. For this purpose, and for no other Publique or Private project or designe of their owne; did they crave a safe conduct (the constitution of affaires and the time so requiring) for such of their owne number as they should desire to send to Your Majesty, and the House of Parliament, which Your Majesty was graciously pleased to grant, without either opposing of that, or intimating any other end of their repairing into *England*, which they conceived Your Majesty would have done, if their Mediation (which importeth no other

other authority, but that they are warranted and obliged to make offer of this their humble duty and service) would not have beene acceptable, yet doe they not pretend Your Majesties safe Conduct to be an invitement of this Mediation, but only a Warrant of admitting, and a ground of accepting of them, who according to their Commission from Your Majesty and the Parliament, had applied themselves to so pious and necessary a duty.

Wee doe earnestly beseech God, by whom Kings reigne, to blesse Your Majesty, in Your Royall and fatherly care of the conserving of the Peace of your Dominions, both in themselves, and of each of them with another. But as no humane prudence or solicitude is able at sometime to prevent the commotion of Kingdoms; so is it impossible, where Kingdoms be so neerly joynd betwixt themselves, and so straitly united under one head, to extinguish the sympathy, and sense of the troubles of their Head, and fellow Subjects, or so to stop the deluge of the troubles of the one, that it affect not the other with the danger of the like, to the disturbance of the common Peace of both. The Commissioners for conserving the Peace according to their duty, for the performing whereof they are to answer to Your Majesty and the Parliament of that Kingdome, did consider of your Majesties severall Letters and Declarations to them, expressing Your confidence in Your Majesties Subjects there; and did so farre take notice of the Invitation of the two Houses of Parliament for assistance, that after long and mature deliberation they resolved, without any other determination or undertaking, to send up some of their owne number to receive in presence particular, and full information of the differences betwixt Your Majesty and them, to offer in all humility to Your Majesty, and in all love to them their earnest desires, and best endeavours to prevent the effusion of more blood by an happy accommodation; and if the differences were greater then by them could be removed, to make true relation of the state of matters, and faithfull account of their diligence to Your Majesty, and the Parliament of that Kingdome, who in their greater Wisdome and Authority, were to consider and resolve what is fit to be done, in the time of so great difficulties and dangers, for Your Majesties honour, their owne safety, and the Common-Peace of both Kingdomes, which course and method, if they had not followed,

followed, they could not have been answerable neither to God nor to your Majesty and the Parliament, nor to the Christian world, which might justly wonder, and be astonished, that they who lately had the sense of troubles should sit still in ease and security in the time of the danger of Religion, your Majesties Person, and their owne peace, and of the distresse of their Brethren.

When Your Majesty, in your Royall Wisdome, shall in the eighth Article of the Treaty, be pleased to compare the demand of uniformity of Kirke Government, *as a principle meane of a well governed and durable Peace*, with the Answer *acknowledging this desire, to be a testimony of the affection of your Majesties Subjects of Scotland*, and promising, *that the Parliament, would in due time, proceed to the Reformation of Church Government, as should best conduce to the glory of God, and Peace of the Church, and of both Kingdomes*; And withall shall be pleased to consider, that the two Houses of Parliament, have since declared to the generall Assembly of the Kirke of Scotland, to the Commissioners for conserving the Peace, and to the Lords of secret Councell, *That they were about the Reformation so much desired and intended for so good ends*, And at last both Houses of Parliament, who must have the knowledge of the Lawes and policy of this Kingdome, have past their Bill for abolishing of the order of Bishops, as a principall meane of the desired uniformity in Kirke Government. It will by this progresse, evidently appeare, that not onely the Commissioners of the generall Assembly, have sufficient ground of their late supplication, but the Commissioners for conserving this Article of the Treaty, have reason from the Act of Pacification, and the Act of Parliament, for their mediation about this point, so necessary for a firme and settled peace, and at this time when both Houses have past their Bill. Nor are wee out of hope, but Your Majesty from Your Princely inclination to Peace, and from Your wonted Justice and goodnesse, never to be repented of, will in end against all difficulties give way to this desire, which may be a meane, not only of Peace, but of many other blessings to Your Majesty and all your Dominions, to all the Reformed Kirkes, and the whole Christian world, as is at length exprest in the demand which was the occasion of the Article of the Treaty.

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As the Commissioners for conserving of the Articles of the Treaty, and consequently for conserving the Peace, in so farre as it may be conserved by conserving of these Articles and by preventing and removing all occasions, which may tend to the disturbance thereof, have power by the act, betwixt the sitting of Parliaments, to meet amongst themselves, or with such as shall be chosen by your Majesty and the Parliament of *England*, and to endeavour by all lawfull meanes for preserving the Articles of Peace concluded in the Treaty Allannerly, so is it manifest and undeniable, that while these Commissioners are not named, they may meet with your Majesty and the Houses of Parliament now sitting, who have the power originally in your selves: and as they are to conserve such Articles of the Treaty as were perfectly concluded at that time, so are they no lesse obliged to conserve every other Article of the Treaty, in so farre as it was concluded, and in all reason and equity to procure by all good meanes, that the Articles which were agreed upon in the generall, and left dependant and promised in the particulars to be determined in due time, might be perfected and finally concluded, that all of them at last might equally become the object of the care of the conservers of the peace, who could not answer for their fidelity, if by their ceasing or negligence, they did suffer Articles of this kinde, which were more to be esteemed then some of those which were fully concluded (they being so important for the Common Peace) to perish or expire.

If your Majesties Privy Councill, or others of publique trust, upon the obligation of their Nationall oath, their Allegiance to Your Majesty, and their publique faith, should offer themselves to interpose in this Exigence, when your Majesties Person and Dominions are in so great danger by Armies, wee beleve Your Majesty would take it as a pious, Loyall, and Charitable Motion; may not then the Commissioners for conserving of the Peace, who besides all the former bonds, tying them after a speciall manner above all other Your Majesties Subjects, are warranted by the Articles of the Treaty, and encouraged by Your Majesties safe Conduct, craved upon their part for that end, and granted by Your Majesty to them, as sensible of the distractions of this Kingdome, for no other end, be very confident of Your Majesties
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gracious acceptance of their Mediation. The Letter of the date at *Edinburgh, November 16. 1642.* did desire both a more clear Approbation from your Majesty, and a safe Conduct. But they conceiving the obtaining of a safe Conduct, which before had beene denied, to be a reall approbation of their desires, did not any more insist in seeking a formall Approbation, which, upon wise considerations, might by your Majesty have been past in silence.

If upon these Reasons, which did give satisfaction to the Commissioners of Peace, your Majesty think it not fit to accept the offer of this our service in this great businesse; and if your Majesty conceive the Intermixture of the Civill and Church Government of this Kingdome (which the Houses of Parliament, who know it, Judge not to be necessary) to be a matter that cannot be understood by the Commissioners of Peace, the Lords of Your Majesties Council, or the Commissioners of the Generall Assembly. We humbly desire to know whether, according to our former proposition, Your Majesty will permit us to goe to the Houses of Parliament, for delivering the Declaration of the Commissioners for Peace, as a speciall point of our trust committed unto Vs? We doe also beseech (which is another poynt of our trust) that Your Majesty will be pleased according to Your gracious promise exprest in the late Parliament, presently to indict a new Parliament to as short a day, as, upon warrant from Your Majesty, the subjects may be Lawfully warned thereunto, for such necessary causes, as concerne the publique of that Kingdome, and the common Peace of the two Kingdoms. That Your Majesty having declared Your Royall pleasure concerning these our humble desires, we may without farther dispute or delay returne to those that sent us, praying that some more fit effectuell means may be found for settling Your Majesty and Your Kingdomes in safety and Peace.

 HIS MAJESTIES *Answer.*

IT is acknowledged by his Majesty, that if any one of the Articles of the Treaty had beene broken or violated, (as his Majesty doth not so much as see pretended) or any debate or difference had arisen thereupon, (about which there is now no dispute) the Commissioners had then been not onely Warranted, but obliged, to have laboured to prevent all troubles and divisions which might arise by such a breach, to the disturbance of the Common peace, and to remove and compose all such differences according to such power as was granted to them, but till his Majesty be satisfied, That authority is by some Law given to the Commissioners, for conserving the Articles of the Treaty, to represent his Majesties native Kingdom of *Scotland*, in this offer of mediating for a desired and blessed Pacification here, his Majesty cannot see how the pious, dutifull, provident, or Charitable concernement of that Kingdome, in the Calamities of this, or their sympathy and sense of the troubles of their head and fellow Subjects, can interesse the Commissioners any more, then any other of his good Subjects of that Kingdome, to bestirre themselves in matters of that kind; or why any such Endeavours should be by any (much lesse universally) expected from them: so farre is he from seeing that any undecidable Necessity constrained them to it. And since the expresse words, of the Act of Pacification it selfe, are, *That the power of the Commission shall be restrained to the*

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Articles of Peace in the Treaty; and the very words of the Commission it selfe reſtraine their endeavours to the preſerving and keeping the Articles of peace concluded in the Treaty allanerly, (ſo that his Maſteſty cannot but wonder whence they can pretend any obligation or authority to intermeddle with, or preſſe concerning any ſuch articles as are not concluded, but ſtil left dependant, how important ſoever they ſuppoſe them to be even to the common peace) & giving them only liberty to convene to that effect amongſt themſelves, or with the Commissioners choſen by his Maſteſty, with conſent of the Parliament of *England*, and reſtraining them in all their proceedings, to the power granted to them in manner aforeſaid, and no otherwiſe, (as cleerly intending to reſtrain all power that might be pretended to any inferences, analogies or conſequences, how manifeſt ſoever they might appeare) and requiring them to conſiſt of the number of twelve, and not giving them power to delegate a ſmaller power, his Maſteſty cannot conſent that a number the Law allowes not (that is three) ſhould addreſſe themſelves to thoſe the Law hath not appoynted them, (that is both *Houſes*) not onely concerning that which the Law entrusted not to them, (as a Pacification here) but even concerning that from which the Law expreſly reſtrains them, that is, one of the Articles of the Treaty no way concluded or agreed on (but expreſly reſerved by the Parliament to be conſidered in due (that is, their own) time) concerning Church-Government; The intermixture of which with the Civil Eſtate, as his Maſteſty ſtil conceives to be very great, and of very high

concernment, and not to be understood by the Commissioners, who have not the knowledge of the Lawes and Policy of this Kingdome; so His Majesty is confident (notwithstanding the Declaration, and the Bill abolishing the order of Bishops) that if they well knew how generally any thing of that kind was opposed, whilst the Houses continued full, and how much the Major part of both Houses were absent, at the passing of that Declaration and Bill, (inasmuch as His Majesty is credibly informed, there were not above five Lords present; when the Bill past) and what violent and tumultuous assemblies had occasioned so great and un usuall an absence, they would be confident, as He is, that in a full and peaceable convention of Parliament, both Houses will appear to be of the same opinion with His Majesty in this particular, and to have in that the same thoughts of the Law and Policy of this Kingdom.

His Majesties care, that the deluge of the troubles of this Kingdom affect not that with the danger of the like, is very visible to all the world; His Majesty out of his great desire of continuing them in Peace and Tranquillity, not desiring any assistance from them, even for his own preservation; And whoever doth desire any Commotion there to assist, their Rebellious and Invasive Armes will, he hopes, be looked upon as the troublers of the Peace, and as Incendiaries labouring to lay foundations of perpetuall hostility between the Kingdoms; and then (for ought his Majesty can see) there will be no cause to suspect any Commotions there, and such dangers will prove rather imaginary, then real, though the
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conservators of the Treaty containe themselves within their Legall and proper Bounds.

His Majesty wonders, that since his approbation of their Mediation was desired, when his safe conduct was askt, and the first was not given, when the latter was, that it should not have been easily seen by this proceeding of his Majesties, that as he never granted the first, (as seeing no Authority they had for such a mediation) so he only at last granted the other, as contented to heare what they could say to him upon that point, either as private persons, or to give him better satisfaction then he could give himselie, what right they could pretend, to any publique capacity of that kind: but having heard all that they have offered, and not finding any thing that warrants them in this in any speciall manner, above his Majesties other Subjects, his Majesty cannot with reason admit of any private persons whatsoever, into such a publique Capacity, or with his own Dignity, and that of this Nation, allow his Subjects of another Kingdome, unauthorized by any Law, to make themselves (under the Title of Mediation) Vmpires and Arbitrators of the differences here.

For the calling of a Parliament in *Scotland*, his Majesty desires to know what promise of his it is, which they mention him to have particularly exprest to his late Parliament? The Law which his Majesty then gratioufly past concerning that Point, his Majesty well remembers, (and will justly, Punctually, and Religiously observe, together with all the rest consented to by him;) That the Parliament there shall convene, upon the first

Tuesday of *June* 1644. and according to the same Act,
will appoint one betwixt this and that day, if his Ma-
jesty shall think fitting; who as he is by that very Law
expressed to be sole Judge of that convenience, to the
Commissioners are neither by that, nor a-
ny other Law entrusted or enabled
to judge thereof.

F I N I S.
